THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9799. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 5. 1784.

THE THIRD NIGHT.

At St Mary's Chapel, Niddry's Wynd,

To-Morrow, being Tuesday, the 6th of July, will be presented,

MR COLLINS'S

New Rhetorical, Descriptive, and Imitative Exhibition, called,

THE HUMOURS OF THE STAGE.

Interspersed with several New and Original

COMIC SONGS.

And concluding with a new vocal performance, called

THE LIFE OF A MANAGER.

To begin exactly at Seven.—Admittance Half-a-Crown.

As this Exhibition has been received for these two nights past, with a degree of applause beyond the Author's most sanguine expectations; and as a most brilliant circle of Ladies of the first fashion, as well as Gentlemen, honoured it with their presence on Saturday evening last—Mr COLLINS, with heartfelt gratitude, returns his acknowledgements to his patrons and benefactors, for the flattering reception he has met with in the infancy of his undertaking; and he shall spare no exertions on his part to render the HUMOURS OF THE STAGE as *complete* an evening's entertainment, as it bids fair to become a *fashionable* one.

AINSLIE AND CAVERHILL,

STATIONERS, MAP and PRINT SELLERS, Parliament-Square, Edinburgh,

BEG leave to acquaint the Public, That they have got a neat assortment of modern MAPS of different sizes, viz. of the World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Scotland, and England; with a number of the late Surveys of Scots and English Counties, &c. &c. &c.; and a neat assortment of new Prints, by Bartolozzi, Burke, Shirving, &c. &c. which they are selling at the London prices. Likewise Drawing Books, Black Lead and Hair Pencils, and every article in the stationary branch, all at the most reasonable rates; particularly fine papers for drawing; Reeves's much approved Water Colours and Crayons, &c. &c.

At the above shop may be had, lately published,

A New TRAVELLING MAP OF SCOTLAND, with the distances of miles from one town to another, with the heights of the most remarkable hills; price 2 s.

N. B. Maps and plans neatly mounted either for the pocket, or with rollers. Prints elegantly framed and glazed.

☞ Gentlemens Estates correctly surveyed, and neatly planned. Plans expeditiously engraved.

NEW INN AT ROSLIN, BY D. WILSON.

DAVID WILSON vintner at Roslin, begs leave to return his most grateful acknowledgments to those Noblemen, Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, who have so often done him the honour of frequenting his house for upwards of twenty years, and respectfully acquaints them, That he has now fitted up, in a neat and genteel manner, the house hard by the CASTLE of ROSLIN, of easy access, and commanding a far more beautiful and extensive prospect than the former INN.—He has also erected Marquees on the eminence above the house, for those who may chuse that situation; and having other apartments in the neighbourhood, he flatters himself, the accommodation will be found fully as good as formerly, both for BALLS and ENTERTAINMENTS, with excellent stabling for horses.

As the Strawberry season is now commenced, with the appearance of a good crop, D. WILSON humbly hopes for the countenance and support of his former Friends and the Public, assuring them that nothing will be wanted on his part to render the entertainments agreeable in every respect.

MUSIC attends every day.

FOR WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA,

THE SHIP JEANY,

—— HUSKINS Master,

Will be clear to take in goods at Greenock by the 15th, and to sail by the 25th July.

The Jeany is a good vessel, and will have proper accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage by the above vessel, apply to Mr Robertson, of Merchant Bank, Glasgow, or Flemings, Macalister, and Co. Greenock. June 25. 1784.

For HALIFAX, and PORT ROSEWAY in Nova Scotia,

The Ship AMERICA, —— —— Master,

NOW ready to take goods on board at Greenock, and will sail about the 1st of August. For freight or passage, apply to Mr James Robertson, Merchant Bank, Glasgow, or Flemings, M'Alister and Co. Greenock.

N. B. The America is a large strong ship, built of live oak and cedar, finely adapted for passengers, being about 6½ feet high between decks, 8½ feet in the steerage, with an elegant cabin, and four large state rooms.

30th June 1784.

For PHILADELPHIA,

The Ship NORTH CAROLINA, —— Master,

WILL be ready to take in goods at Greenock by the 20th July, and to sail about the 15th August.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr James Robertson, Merchant Bank, Glasgow, or Flemings, M'Alister and Co. Greenock,

The North Carolina is a new ship, a remarkable fast sailer, and well adapted for passengers.

July 3. 1784.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

The Brigantine LOVE AND UNITY,

Will sail from ABERDEEN about the 25th of July, and call in the Bay of Cromarty, to take on board passengers from that quarter.

For freight or passage, apply to George Cruden, and William Forbes, merchants in Aberdeen.

The Love and Unity is almost a new vessel, about 150 tons burden, will be plentifully supplied with provisions, the passengers well accommodated; and good usage may be depended on.

FOR JAMES's RIVER, VIRGINIA,

The fine Ship MERMAID,

ROBERT HUNTER Master,

Now arrived with a load of tobacco, is lying at Port Glasgow; will be clear to take goods on board by the middle of July, and will positively sail by the 1st of August.

For freight or passage, apply to Corbet, Russell, and Company, Glasgow, or the master at Port Glasgow.

The accommodation which the Mermaid has for passengers, is equal if not superior to any vessel belonging to Clyde.

A DOG FOUND.

THERE was found, at Borrowstounness, some time in January or February last, a black and white shagged SPANIEL, with a broad black collar, without a name.

Any person who has lost such a dog may apply to the publisher.

Not to be repeated.

SMITHFIELD COMPANY DISSOLVED.

AS the SMITHFIELD COMPANY of Glasgow has been lately dissolved, and as they have discontinued their Firm of William Robertson and Company, and the carrying on business of any kind under it, their Lands and Houses at the Broomielaw are to be sold, by private sale, in whole or in parcels, as may suit purchasers.—For the plan of the premisses, and other particulars, apply to William Robertson merchant in Glasgow, at Smithfield, to whom all the debtors of the said Company are desired to pay the debts owing by them to that Company.

IRON MANUFACTORY.

THE SMITHFIELD COMPANY of Glasgow, which [illegible] many years past, being lately dissolved, and William Robertson, merchant in Glasgow, having purchased from that Company the Mills and Machinery erected by them at Patrick, near Glasgow, for the slitting and rolling of iron; and he having lately assigned George Bogle and John Robertson, both merchants in Glasgow, as partners with him in the business of slitting, rolling, and manufactoring of iron into nails, hoops, hinges, axes, and various kinds of tools, they beg leave to inform the Public, that the above Manufactory is, in future, to be carried on under the firm of "William Robertson and Company;" to whom orders addressed for any of the above articles, either for home-consumpt or exportation, will be punctually complied with, upon the most reasonable terms.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceased William Selkirk, merchant in Lanark, were requested formerly in this paper to lodge notes of their debts, without delay, in the hands of David Jack merchant in Lanark, or James Currie writer there; such of the creditors as have omitted so doing, are earnestly intreated to do so immediately.

The creditors of the said William Selkirk are also requested to meet on Friday the 16th of July next, by twelve o'clock, in the house of John Haddow vintner in Lanark, or their agents for them properly authorised, in order to take under consideration the steps proper to be adopted for their payment.

Lanark, June 28. 1784.

Meeting of Orangefield's Creditors.

THE trustees of the late Mr CHARLES DALRYMPLE of Orangefield, request a meeting of his whole creditors, in the New Exchange Coffee house of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 15th day of July curr. at one o'clock afternoon, in order to take under consideration matters of importance.

TO be LET for such a term of years as can be agreed on, either furnished or unfurnished,

The Mansion-house of FAIRFIELD, lying in the parish of Monckton, and within three miles of Ayr. The house consists of 14 fire-rooms. The offices are large and commodious, and the situation uncommonly fine. The tenant may be accommodated with what quantity of land he chuses, from 30 to 700 acres.

For further particulars apply to Thomas Adair writer to the signet, or to the proprietor at Fairfield.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th day of July 1784, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of MILTON, with the teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Carluke, and shire of Lanark, as the same were formerly advertised.

These lands hold feu of a subject for payment of 10 s. of feu-duty, with duplication thereof at the entry of heirs and singular successors. The free rent is above 400; and, for the encouragement of purchasers, the upset price is fixed at 8200 l. Sterling. They are rated in the cess-books at 534 Scots of valued rent.

There is a good mansion-house on the estate, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Clyde, which, with about 50 acres around it, is presently out of lease. The whole lands consist of 720 English acres, mostly indosed, and there are coal, limestone, and freestone quarries upon the lands, not rentalled.

The premisses will be shown by John Lawrie overseer at Milton; and for particulars apply to Robert Frame writer in Hamilton; and the title-deeds, which are clear, the rental, and conditions of roup, and plan of the estate, may be seen in the hands of Archibald Tod writer to the signet.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 5th day of August 1784, betwixt the hours of four and five in the afternoon,

LOT I.

All and Whole the Lands of SCALEHILL, and that part of Bogside called HERD's BOGSIDE, with houses and pertinents, teinds, parsonage and vicarage of the same, lying in the parish of Tundergarth, stewartry of Annandale, and shire of Dumfries.

The yearly proven rent of these lands, including a dwelling-house, garden, &c. is - - -	L.	35	15 0
The feu-duty payable to the Viscount of Stormont, superior, is - -		4	11 0
So that there remains of free rent,	L.	31	4 0
Which, valued at twenty-two years purchase, makes the upset-price of this lot to be	L.	683	8 0

LOT II.

A DEBT of L. 80 Sterling, constituted by heritable bond and infeftment, due to George Bell of Scalehill, the common debtor, by Archibald Douglas of Dornock, and the Balance of a personal Bond; for both of which Mr Bell is ranked as a creditor upon the estate of Dornock, extending together, at Candlemas 1784, with interest, to 196 l. 10 s. 5 d. Sterling, whereof full payment will be drawn.

The lands mentioned in Lot I. are at present out of tack (excepting a small part valued at 5 l. 15 s. yearly, set by the common debtor during the pendency of the ranking; as to which, a process of removing has been brought by the factor, and will probably be determined before the sale). There is no stipend payable out of these lands, nor any schoolmaster's salary. They consist of 160 acres or thereby, mostly dry arable land, pleasantly situated upon the banks of the water of Milk, within 200 or 300 yards of the great turnpike road from Gretna to Moffat, and may be improved at small expence, as they contain a very great quantity of shell-marle of the best quality, which can be easily raised, and is a scarce article in that part of the country.

Mungo Dobie writer in Lockerby, the factor, will show the lands; and the title deeds, which are clear, with the articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of session, or John Syme writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

ALEXR. THOMSON,

CONFECTIONER AND GROCER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, That he has removed from his shop at the Cross, to that large and commodious Warehouse, north side of the High Street, facing the City-Guard, Edinburgh, where he sells the following goods, in wholesale and retail, viz.

ALMONDS, Shell and bitter.
Allum.
Anchovies.
Annise Seeds.
Almond Powder.
Ashes, Dantzic and Hungarian.
Azure Blue.
Angelica.
Blamange of different colours.
Biscuits of all sorts.
Barbadoes Ginger.
Black Pepper.
Bay Salt.
Bolonia Sausages.
Brimstone and Sulphur.
Black Beer.
Black Sugar.
Bacon Hams and Flitches.
Brown Candy and White ditto.
Brown Sope and soft ditto.
Blancher's Mogul Cards.
Brandy, Coniac, Cherry, and common ditto.
Barley Cinnamon Waters.
Blues, Mecklenburg and common.
Barley Sugar of various kinds.
Currants.
Carraway Seeds.
Coriander, Confected and Seed ditto.
Chocolate.
Coffee, raw and roasted.
Cinnamon and Cassia Buds, &c.
Catchup, Mushroom.
Cocoa Shells, and ground ditto.
Capers, and Pickles of all sorts.
Cheeses of all kinds.
Carpet Brooms.
Cloves.
Chesnuts in the season.
Cavice.
Durham Flour of Mustard.
Drops, Peppermint, confected and transparent.
Drops coloured, of all kinds.
Diet Loaves.
Figs, Turkey and common.
French Olives.
Florence Oil, and Spermaceti ditto.
Flambeaux and Links.
French and common Vinegar.
French Dragee.
French and English Mottos.
French Plumbs and common ditto.
Ginger, Green and White.
Ginger Bread, fine and common.
Ginger Bread Nuts.
Honey, Virgin and common.
Hartshorn Shavings.
Hair Powder, scented and plain.
Isinglass whole and chipt.
Ink.
India Soy.
Indian Pickles.
Jordan and Valentia Almonds.
Jar and common Raisins.
Jellies of all kinds.
Kentish Hops.
Ketchup.
Lemons, and Lemon Juice.
Long Pepper.
Lemon Peel.
Macaroni, Sclate and Pipe.
Millet.
Marmalade.
Mace.
Muscadell Raisins.
Nuts, Foreign and Scots.
Nutmegs.
Nonpareils, different colours.
Oranges, China and Seville.
Orange Peel.
Orange Chips.
Poland and Common Starch.
Prunellees.
Pistachio Nuts.
Peafe, whole and split.
Peppermint Waters.
Pickles of all sorts.
Plumb Cake.
Pontefract Cakes.
Quills.
Rum.
Raisins of the Sun, and Lexico ditto.
Rice, whole and ground.
Rock Candy, sorted.
Rum Shrub.
Raspberry Jelly, and Raspberry Jam.
Red and White Crisped Almonds.
Sugars of all kinds, raw and refined.
Saloop.
Saltpetre.
Salprunel.
Syrups, Orgeate, Orange, Capillaire, and de Frambeaus.
Shrewsbury Cakes.
Salt Loaves.
Seed Cake.
Tamerinds.
Tablets of all kinds.
Truffles and Morels.
Teas, Black and Green.
Wines, Claret.
Port.
Sherry.
Lisbon.
Mountain, &c.
Wax and Spermaceti Candles.
Wax Flambeaux and Tapers.
Wafers, and Sealing Wax.
Walnuts, French and English.

Deserts furnished on the Lowest Terms.

Fresh Fruits in their Seasons.

☞ Commissions from the Country will be punctually attended to.

N. B. The Shop lately possessed by Alexander Thomson at the Cross, is to set, and may be entered to at Lammas or Martinmas first; and any person inclining to take the same, may apply to him for further particulars.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Friday the 30th day of July 1784, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS

Which belonged to Thomas Dall Russell of Balcurvie deceased, lying in the shire of Fife.

I. The Eighth Part of the Lands of KINGSKETTLE, in the parish of Kettle. The rents and feu-duties payable by the vassals amount, after all deductions, to 16 l. 11 s. 0 d. 4-12ths yearly; and they are to be set up at 413 l. 15 s. 8 d. 4-12ths, being twenty-five years purchase.

This lot holds feu of the Crown, and the teinds are valued and exhausted.

II. The Lands of BALCURVIE HAUGH and HAUGH-MILN, MILN-LANDS and WAUK-MILN, lying in the parish of Markinch. The rents and feu-duties payable by the vassals, amount, after all deductions, to 106 l. 18 s. 10 d. Sterling yearly,—and are to be set up, the property lands at twenty-four years, and the feu duties at twenty-five years purchase; and the upset-price of both amounts to 2569 l. 17 s. 10 d. Sterling.

This lot holds of a subject; and there is an heritable right to the teinds.

III. The Lands of BALGRAYBANK, lying in the parish of Kennoway. The rents and feu-duties, after all deductions, amount to 13 l. 10 s. 0 d. 6-12ths Sterling yearly. The property-lands are to be set up at twenty-four years, and the feu-duties at twenty-five years purchase; and the upset-price of both amounts to 325 l. 7 s. 8 d. Sterling.

This lot also hold of a subject.

IV. A HOUSE and YARD in Kennoway, possessed by Mr Seton; and a RUINOUS HOUSE uninhabited. The rent of the inhabited subject, after all deductions, is 2 l. 14 s. 8 d; and the upset-price thereof is 35 l. 10 s. 8 d. And the ruinous house is to be set up at 5 l. Sterling. The upset-price of both is, 40 l. 10 s. 8 d.

This subject holds of a subject.

The articles of roup, title-deeds, and rental, may be seen, by applying to Alexander Stevenson, one of the depute-clerks of Session, or James Beveridge writer in Edinburgh.

PRICE of STOCKS, JULY 1.

Bank Stock, 115½ a 115.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 74½ a ¾.
3 per cent. con. shut 58½ a ⅝ ½ op.
3 per cent. red. 58¼ a 58.
3 per cent. 1726, shut.
Long Ann. shut, 17 13-16ths a 11-16ths op.
Short Ann. 1778, shut.
South Sea Stock, shut.
3 per cent. Old Ann. —
Ditto New Ann. —
Ditto 1751, shut.
India Stock, shut, 121½ op.
3 per cent. Ann. —
India Bonds paid, —
Ditto unpaid, 16 a 17 dise.
Exchequer Bills, —
Navy Bills, 14½ dise.
3 per cent. Scrip. 58 a 57½.
4 per cent. Scrip. 75½ a 75⅝ a ½.
Omnium, 3½ a 4 a 3½ a ¼ a ½ a 2½ a ¼ prem.
Lottery Tickets, 16 l. a 15 l. 15 s.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 30.

READ a second time, the bill to prevent ſmuggling, and the Iriſh poſtage bill; alſo, that to enable Juſtices of the Peace to repair the county jails.

Agreed to the report of the amendments made to the Soldier Trades Bill, and ordered it to be ingroſſed.

Paſſed the Scotch corn bill.

Between three and four hundred members having taken their ſeats by three o'clock, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* being now come, the Houſe immediately reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means, and Mr Gilbert having taken the Chair, *Mr Pitt* roſe, and began, by obſerving that the ſituation of a perſon who filled the office with which he was honoured was at all times unpleaſant; but particularly ſo, when, after the nation had for ſome time taſted the bleſſings of peace, he found himſelf under the neceſſity of impoſing heavy burdens on the public. It was, however, ſome conſolation to him, not only that neceſſity called for thoſe burdens, but alſo that he had not occaſioned that neceſſity. The people knew, that when the accounts of a long and expenſive war were to be cloſed, the burdens that muſt be laid upon them could not be light. Yet this one pleaſure would ariſe out of the buſineſs of that day, that whatever additional weight ſhould be laid upon the nation, it would be *nearly* the whole that would be the conſequence of the late war. The taſk his office threw upon him was unpopular; but he truſted to the candour and generoſity of the Houſe, and of the nation at large, that what the exigencies of the State called for would [illegible] him. He then went into an account of the ſtate of our finances, accurately ſtating the various ſtatements in figures. He began with the ſupply which had already been voted for the ſervice of the preſent year. For the navy (he ſaid) there had been voted 3,153,859 l. for the ordnance, 610,149 l. for the army, 4,645,494 l. To theſe votes muſt be added proviſions for the deficiencies in the taxes, amounting to 1,676,647 l. and to make good to other ſervices 936,656 l. Proviſion muſt alſo be made for 2,500,000 l. Exchequer bills iſſued for the ſervice of laſt year; 120,000 l. to the civil liſt, for ſums iſſued by his Majeſty, in conſequence of addreſſes preſented from that Houſe; and alſo 25,000 l. iſſued for the purpoſe of carrying on the buildings at Somerſet Houſe; making in the whole, including ſeveral other ſums not ſpecified in this account, upwards of 14,000,000 l. The Public (he ſaid) ought this year to repay to the Bank of England 2,000,000 l. advanced three years ago by the Governor and Company for the renewal of their charter; but he believed they would be ſatisfied for the preſent with Exchequer bills. The next points to be conſidered were the Ways and Means for raiſing the ſupply already voted, and for providing for ſuch other ſums as were payable this year. Towards Ways and Means the Houſe had already granted the tax on land and malt, which he rated at 2,750,000 l. to theſe he would propoſe to add 2,000,000 l. Exchequer Bills, beſides the 2,500,000 l. uſually iſſued every year, making in the whole 4,500,000 l. The Sinking Fund he took at only 1000,000 l. Theſe different ſums, with others which we have omitted, reduced the Ways and Means juſt to the 6,000,000 l. voted for the ſupply, which ſum he propoſed to raiſe by a loan. In negociating this loan, he ſaid, he had raiſed what he ſtrongly recommended laſt year—a *competition*. Two ſets of gentlemen had treated with him; and, in order to induce them to propoſe reaſonable terms, he had aſſured them they ſhould have the entire diſpoſal of the whole loan, except juſt ſo much of it as had always been reſerved for the public companies and offices; and he aſſured the Houſe, upon his honour, that in this he would keep his word. The prices of the ſtock had been ſoon ſettled by both parties; the difference only regarded the annuity which was to be given to the ſubſcribers; one ſet of gentlemen inſiſted upon 6 s. a year, the other offered to take 5 s. 6 d. He cloſed of courſe with the latter. Thus the terms of the loan were theſe—for every 100 l. ſubſcribed, the Public were to give

	L.	s.	d.
100 l. Three per cents. valued at	57	12	6
50 l. Four per cents. valued at	37	8	9
5 s. 4 d. by annuities, valued at	4	17	11½
Total,	L. 99	19	2½

Thus the ſum to be paid by the Public would be ſomewhat ſhort of that lent; that this was to be made up to the money-lender by a douceur of lottery-tickets, which would coſt the Public nothing: To a ſubſcriber of 1000 l. would be given ſix lottery tickets. In former lotteries, the profit on tickets was generally eſtimated at 3 l. (the prime coſt being 10 l.) but as in the year's lottery there would be only 36,000 tickets, he would rate the profit at 4 l. per ticket, or 2 l. 8 s. per cent. which, with the 99 l. 19 s. 2½ d. above mentioned, would make 102 l. 7 s. 2½ d. ſo that the ſubſcriber would have, upon the whole, a douceur of 2 l. 7 s. 2½ d. There was another thing, which would make the bargain more profitable to the ſubſcribers; but the Houſe might or might not, as it pleaſed, grant or withhold that *bonus*: He meant the diſcount upon prompt payment, which would be a douceur of 1 l. 7 s. 2 d. per cent. and would increaſe the *bonus* on every 100 l. ſubſcribed to 3 l. 14 s. 4½ d.

The next thing to be conſidered was the unfunded debt. He would have been glad to fund the *whole* this ſeſſion, that the people might know at once the extent of their burthens; but he was apprehenſive that carrying ſo much ſtock to market would greatly lower the ſubſiſting prices of the funds; and he found alſo, that if he had adhered to his original intention, and funded the whole debt, he could not have made ſo good a bargain for the public as he had done; for as the 3 and 4 per cents. would have been lowered, he muſt have increaſed the nominal debt, by taking theſe two funds at a lower eſtimate than he had rated them. For this reaſon, therefore, he had given up his former intention, and reſolved to fund only between *ſix* and *ſeven millions* of the unfunded debt: The amount of this debt was about *twelve* or *thirteen millions* in navy bills, and *one million* in ordnance debentures: Though he intended to fund only ſeven millions of this debt, yet ſtill, as moſt of the navy bills actually bear intereſt, and as the intereſt on that part which he did not mean to fund this year, would amount to 280,000 l. he propoſed to lay on taxes this year for the intereſt of the whole, though only one half of it would be funded. The point then to be conſidered was, in what fund he ſhould give ſtock: He had always been of opinion that the ſtock which would bring the price neareſt to *par* was the moſt eligible to the public, as Parliament ought always to have an eye to the redemption of the debt. Mr Pitt then went into a long financial diſſertation on the difference between a three or four per cent. and a *five* per cent. fund: This laſt, he confeſſed, was a favourite fund with him: It was a new one, indeed, and, properly ſpeaking, experimental, but it was ſuch a fund as appeared to him extremely deſireable on many accounts. He knew, that in order to induce people to place their money in a five per cent. ſtock, it would be neceſſary to make it irredeemable for a certain number of years. Some people thought thirty years a proper term; for his part, he would rather adopt a different plan, and make it irredeemable only till a given ſum (35 millions for inſtance) of any of the other ſtocks ſhould have been paid off: Thus thoſe who ſhould not certain an idea that ſuch a ſum could never be paid off, would be of opinion that five per cents. would be irredeemable for ever; and ſhould the 25 millions be paid off in ten or twenty years, or a ſtill more diſtant period, the holders of this ſtock would have no reaſon to complain that the public faith was broken with them: Thus the price of the ſtock (he ſaid) would be raiſed by the idea that it would be ſpeedily redeemed; and the nation would not find itſelf precluded from paying off this fund when its reſources would enable it to do ſo. The price of this five per cent. fund he would eſtimate at 93 l. and the holders of Navy Bills would have ſtock in this fund for their Bills; thus the holder of a 93 l. bill would be entitled to 100 l. ſtock; but as he did not mean to fund the whole of the Navy-Debt this year, ſo of courſe it would be neceſſary to regulate which holders of Bills ſhould have the preference in ſubſcribing to this fund. Here he divided the Navy Bills into different claſſes, giving a preference to thoſe of the longeſt ſtanding, and making ſome allowance for the diſcount that had been given them: By this arrangement the holders of Navy-Bills of 1778, will be admitted to convert their demands into five per cent. ſtock before the holders of Bills of 1783, and ſo on; in this manner he diſpoſed of ſeven millions of debt, funding it in this new ſtock.

The next thing Mr Pitt conſidered was the means of paying the intereſt on this new ſtock, the Six Millions Loan, and that part of the unfunded debt which bears an intereſt of four per cent. This brought the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the taxes.

On this head, the firſt article propoſed, he ſaid, was ſo generally uſed, that it appeared to him a very proper object of taxation, as a tax on ſuch an article muſt be very productive.—This article was Hats, the total number of which annually made in this kingdom he eſtimated at four millions; of which about 750,000 were exported; ſo that there were three millions which might fairly be taxed: For this purpoſe he divided them into two claſſes; one conſiſting of hats made ſolely of *felt*; the other thoſe made of any mixture: On the former he propoſed to lay a tax of *Sixpence*; on the latter *Two Shillings*; and the produce of the whole he eſtimated at 150,000 l. per annum.

Ribbons and Gauzes were the next articles propoſed; as the former tax would fall excluſively on the men, this he obſerved would be almoſt excluſively on the other ſex, except indeed at a general election. About 25000 looms were annually employed in weaving theſe articles; but as many of them were occaſionly out of uſe, he would reckon them only at 19000; by which 71,136,000 yards were made every year: He propoſed to lay only a tax of *One Penny* per yard; which he calculated would produce 120,000 l. per annum.

Coals, the next article, he ſaid, were already taxed pretty highly, but at the ſame time in a very diſproportionate degree; for while the coals conſumed in London paid a duty of eight ſhillings per chaldron, thoſe uſed in the interioor parts of the kingdom were ſubject to a tax of only five ſhillings. The reaſon of this difference was, that when it was propoſed in Queen Anne's reign to build 50 new churches in London, a duty of three ſhillings was impoſed on every chaldron of coals conſumed in the capital, towards raiſing a fund to carry on thoſe buildings; and as the churches were to be built in London only, it was reaſonable that London ſhould bear the whole expence. When the churches were finiſhed, the Legiſlature did not think proper to take off the tax, but applied the produce of it to the exigencies of the State; but though it was fit that London ſhould defray the whole expence attending works from which the capital alone was to derive advantage, yet it was not reaſonable, that after thoſe works were finiſhed, the inhabitants of the capital ſhould pay three-eighths more on that article, towards the public expence, than the reſt of the kingdom; he intended, therefore, that coals carried into the other ports of the kingdom ſhould pay as much as thoſe brought into the port of London. This, he ſaid, would be three ſhillings additional per chaldron, which would fall on the inland conſumers; and from this tax he expected 150,000 l. The duty, he ſaid, would produce a great deal more, but he intended to exempt from the payment of it all coals conſumed in great manufactures.

Horſes, he obſerved, had often been mentioned as proper ſubjects for taxation; and he had reſolved to propoſe to the Committee, that a tax of ten ſhillings per horſe be laid, with an exception in favour of thoſe employed in the carrying on trade and agriculture. The number of horſes that would be liable to this tax was very great; from the number of four wheel carriages and ſtage-coaches that pay to the wheel-tax, he calculated, allowing three horſes to each, that there muſt be 50,000 horſes for theſe conveyances, excluſive of the infinite number of ſaddle and race-horſes. This tax he rated at 100,000 l.

Printed and ſtained linen and callicoes were the next articles propoſed, and he believed very were able to bear an additional duty, as they now ſold 20 l. per cent. cheaper than during the war: He would not enumerate the different claſſes into which he meant to divide theſe articles; but ſaid that he intended to impoſe duties on them from three-pence up to twelve-pence per yard, according to their different breadths; which duties would be equal to about 10 l. per cent. and would produce to the public 120,000 l.

He was ſorry that the very great exigencies of the ſtate obliged him to ſingle out ſo neceſſary an article as candles; but the duty he ſhould lay on them would be ſo low, that he hoped it would not be found burthenſome: He meant to impoſe only an additional halfpenny per pound. In poor families he believed, not more than ten pounds of candles were conſumed in the year: this, therefore, would be an additional burthen of only 5 d. per ann. Yet ſo ſmall a duty on an article in ſuch general uſe would produce 100,000 l.

Next, he propoſed that all perſons dealing in exciſeable commodities ſhould be obliged to take out a licence; the higheſt claſs, except one, to pay 10 l. for ſuch licence, the loweſt 1 l.

Brewers, 10 l. per ann.
Vinegar diſtillers, 10 l. per ann.
Callicoe printers, 10 l. per ann.
Diſtillers of ſpirits, 50 l. per ann.

From the whole he expected a fund of 80,000 l. a-year.

Of *bricks* and *tiles* there were manufactured in the neighbourhood of London 105 millions; in Lancaſhire, Cheſter, and Yorkſhire, about the ſame quantity; and about the ſame alſo in the reſt of England; a duty of 2 s. 6 d. per 1000 (which he meant to propoſe on theſe) would raiſe 50,000 l. per annum.

Qualifications for ſhooting, and regiſtering deputations from lords of manors, were the next things he had in view. It was difficult, he ſaid, to lay down any *data*, on which he could calculate how many perſons would be made liable to pay for a licence for ſhooting; he did not mean, however, that a licence ſhould be conſtrued into a qualification for killing game to thoſe who otherwiſe are not qualified; he meant only that thoſe who are otherwiſe qualified, ſhould be diſabled from ſhooting if they did not take out a licence: He reckoned three qualified perſons in each pariſh in England who would pay to this tax; and one guinea on each would produce 30,000 l.

Next he propoſed to lay an additional duty on *paper* equal to one-third of what it pays at preſent, which would produce 18,000 l.

Hackney-coaches were the laſt article in the budget; on theſe he propoſed a tax of 5 s. per week, which on 1000 coaches, would produce 12,000 l.

He then recapitulated the different articles, viz.

	L.
Hats	150,000
Ribbons and Gauzes	120,000
Coals	150,000
Horſes	100,000
Callicoes, &c.	120,000
Candles	100,000
Stampt licenſes	80,000
Bricks and tiles	50,000
Qualifications for ſhooting	30,000
Paper	18,000
Hackney coaches	12,000
Total	L. 930,000

The ſum neceſſary for paying the intereſt on the loan, the part of the unfunded debt which he propoſed to fund, and the four per cent. on that which he would leave unfunded till the next year, would amount to little more than 900,000 l. ſo that if the new taxes ſhould produce the ſums he expected from them, there would be a ſurplus of ſomewhat more than 30,000 l. in favour of the public. Having thus, in about two hours, opened and empoſed the whole of the Budget, Mr Pitt concluded with moving his firſt reſolution relative to the loan; and after that a number of others reſpecting the taxes. Mr Gilbert having read the firſt reſolution,

Mr *Fox* roſe, and complimenting the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the liberal, firm, and open manner in which he had laid before the Houſe the extent of thoſe weighty demands for which the faith of the public was pledged, he then commended his adherence to that mode of raiſing money to which the example of former Adminiſtrations had given a ſanction. The reputation of our national credit, he ſaid, rendered ſome additional burthens on the public inevitable, and he only lamented that the greater part of the weight of the taxes propoſed lay on the manufacturing branches. Mr Fox then obſerved, that though he might differ from ſome Gentlemen, who required an acquieſcence in a point where no preferable amendment could be offered, yet he would not be precluded from referring to himſelf the privilege of giving his ſentiments where future occaſions might produce motives for a difference in opinion. Unprepared as he was to judge of matters which the Right Hon. Gentleman's ſituation afforded him an opportunity of inveſtigating, he begged leave to ſay, that what had been juſt now adverted relative to the holders of navy bills, did not convey to his mind that ſatisfaction which would enable him to form an opinion thereon; he appealed, therefore, to the Right Hon. Gentleman for more explicit information on the ſubject. He then adverted to the inefficacy of the tax propoſed to be laid on ribbons and gauzes, which he thought muſt fall far ſhort of the expected returns; as according to the ſtate of population in this country, he made it appear by calculation, that every female, from the moment of birth, muſt be taxed to conſume twenty yards of ribbon annually, to accompliſh the revenue expected to be produced by it. With reſpect to the advantages which the miniſter's calculation laid before the Houſe, on the advance of intereſt relative to the five per cents. he argued, that the ſtate of the three per cents. had an equal proſpect of being an equivalent to ſtockholders, and would thereby, in ſome meaſure, obviate the end propoſed. This point, however, he would conteſt on the grounds of calculation. He hoped his difference with the Right Hon. Gentleman in the mode of propoſing to liquidate the national debt would not be miſrepreſented; but he had his doubts that the fluctuation of human affairs would not ſecure to us thoſe certain proſpects we all wiſhed, and which he allowed were attainable, but not with certainty and expedition.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* aſſured the Hon. gentleman, that he was always happy to give that information which any want of explicitneſs on his ſide might render neceſſary, and that the gentleman's candour and generoſity had a claim to his attention; he then informed Mr Fox, that the concurrence of the holders of navy bills to the terms propoſed was optional, and they only remained in the ſame ſituation as before, if they made it their choice to ſtand over and be paid in the order eſtabliſhed formerly, but that they muſt wait till theſe matters ſhould come before the public for liquidation, for which there was no ſtated time, and the public were under no compulſory reſtraint to find any, ſo that they muſt remain creditors to that faith, which the honour of the nation had hitherto preſerved inviolable.

Mr *Fox* then requeſted to know if thoſe who declined the offer of the ſubſcription forfeited the order of time, in reſpect to actual payment. Having been ſatisfied on this head,

Lord *Surrey* roſe, and complained of the hardſhips that would enſue to the manufacturing bodies through the kingdom, in conſequence of the propoſed tax upon coals. He requeſted the miniſter, therefore, to inform the Houſe if any exemption was to be made in favour of the great and important works which require large quantities of fuel. The Chancellor of the Exchequer nodding aſſent, his Lordſhip then ſubmitted to the Houſe the comparative ſituation of our printed and ſtamped linens and callicoes, when they ſhould be burthened with this tax, to thoſe of our neighbours, who would be exempt from ſimilar duties. He ſaid he meant the manufactures in Ireland, which were to be free from it.

Sir *John Wrottesley* assured the House, that the tax upon coals would produce a melancholy effect on the trading part of Wolverhampton, &c. where this article was indispensable to their manufactures. He mentioned many circumstances that rendered a closer attention to the operation of this tax necessary, both as to trade, and the relative situation of the industrious part of the poor in those parts.

Sir *William Molesworth* pointed out the consequences that would arise from it to the tin works of Cornwall, asserting, positively, that all these works must be relinquished, should they be made liable to the sum now proposed to be levied on fuel.

Mr *Pitt* satisfied this gentleman, by informing him, that all fire engines were excepted by the bill intended to be brought in, which, of course, totally excluded the tin mines from the tax. He then mentioned his approbation of some information which the last gentleman but one who had spoken had given on the subject, assuring the committee, that he should embrace every occasion that could throw any light upon the subject, and had taken every step which the best informed men could point out to him on the occasion; but as he had not the happiness of a communication of the Hon Baronet's sentiments on the subject before, he new received them with pleasure.

Mr *Dempster* observed, that any conversation at present on the merits of the bills to be propoled was premature, the proper time for that purpose being when, with their clauses and arrangements, they should be before them in the House. Mr Dempster then animadverted on the inequality of the licensing taxes proposed, pledging his honour, that he knew many brewers who scarce realized four times the sum required as a license; however, he should wave all further discussion on a subject which he submitted to the feelings of the Hon. mover.

Sir *G. Page Turner* pointed out the luxuries of life as the most proper objects of taxation, lamenting that trade was always the object of public burthens, and that places of public resort and amusement were almost exempt. He insisted, that such places ought to become objects of resource to the national finances, and hoped they would be taken into consideration.

Sir *James Johnson* highly approved of the tax on qualifications for shooting, but asked whether it would not be more becoming in *gentlemen* to pay two guineas where *gamekeepers* were obliged to pay one.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* represented many difficulties the coal bill would bring on Scotland, and enumerated many hardships the poor there must undergo, if the northern parts of the country, whose inhabitants had many miles to draw home their fuel, were not relieved from the burthens which the situation and conveniencies of England rendered more tolerable.

The question being then put on the different resolutions, they were carried without any further debate; and the House adjourned.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, July 1.

"In the House of Lords some bills were received from the Commons; and Lord Eglintoun and Lord Elphinstone took the oaths as Peers for Scotland. The House adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"The Committee for trying the Bedford election reported, that Lord Ongley, of the kingdom of Ireland, was duly returned to serve in Parliament for that county. In general, it may be observed, that all appeals in controverted elections this session of Parliament, have terminated favourably for Ministry.

FAMINE IN SHETLAND.

"Sir *Thomas Dundas* rose to state to the House, that he had received authentic information, that the inhabitants of the isles of Shetland were in the greatest distress imaginable for want of food, a famine having been occasioned by the total failure of their harvest last year. Sir Thomas said, he could not take up the time of the House by entering at that moment into any discussion of a circumstance so lamentable. He doubted not but it was sufficient for him to have stated, that the melancholy fact existed, to obtain the immediate attention of the House to it. He would therefore content himself with moving, "That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the distresses of the inhabitants of Shetland, in consequence of the famine now raging there."

The *Speaker* did not, by any means, set his face against this motion. He only doubted whether it was agreeable to the consuetude of Parliament. All recommendations or requests, where grants of money were concerned, came to that House, either by way of a message from the Throne, or from private individuals interested in them. He acknowledged that there was more than *form* here to be considered; there was *substance* —the afflictions of a suffering people. These afflictions would probably find relief; but it was his duty to take care that that relief should be afforded, and even that application for that relief should be made, in a parliamentary way. He did not know that applications had *not* been made in the way in which the application before them had been made to the House of Commons; but it did not occur to him that they had; and he called upon such members as were of long standing and experience in that House, to give their opinions on that question.

"Mr *Dempster* described, in very affecting terms, the sufferings of the inhabitants of Shetland, an island containing twenty thousand inhabitants; and these, from their habits of industry, and that industry exercised in the fisheries, among the most valuable of British subjects. But, from the northerly situation of that island, they had not felt the effects of last summer; their fisheries had failed; their crops had failed; their cattle had perished. The gentlemen and clergy of the country had exhausted their resources in endeavouring to relieve them. In such an extremity, they had transmitted a petition for succour to his Majesty. They ought, indeed, to have applied directly to the House of Commons. But, from the extreme distance, and the uncertainty of navigation, the letters giving these facts had arrived a whole month after date; so that, if matters were bad at that date, it was probable they were worse now. Time pressed; and there was no such informality in their mode of applying for relief, as ought to retard the bounty of Parliament. He mentioned a case in point: About the beginning of the last session but one of last Parliament, when a famine raged in the northern parts of the kingdom, the House of Commons, on the motion of certain members, had extended immediate and ample relief to the sufferers, by bountiful supplies of corn.

"Mr *Wellbore Ellis* shewed, that the formalities of Parliament might be reconciled with the inclination to grant relief to the poor Shetlanders, by a message for that purpose from the Throne.

Mr *Pitt* represented, that it was impossible to suppose that such a message would not be speedily sent to them.—Whereupon Sir *Thomas Dundas*, agreeably to the sentiments of the House, and having so assured a prospect of relief to the islanders, withdrew his motion.

LOAN AND TAXES.

"The report being brought up of yesterday's business, the resolutions with regard to the new taxes,

"Mr *Pitt* said, that what was most likely to give occasion to debate this day, was the tax upon coals. But all debate on this subject, in this stage of the business, he laboured to preclude, by observing, that it would be properly discussed in the Committee, when the House would take each article of taxation into their consideration; and that, although a necessary regard to secrecy had hitherto prevented him from collecting the opinions of gentlemen on this subject, he was open to conviction, and would willingly hearken to, and adopt such modifications and regulations, as might prevent that tax from falling with too great a weight on manufactures, the greatest objection which had been brought, or, he apprehended, could be brought against it. Such modifications, he trusted, would be found out; but, if they should not, he would give way, as he did not rest his honour or credit in supporting a wrong measure, merely because he had proposed it. [Here there was a great rumour of applause on both sides of the House, and Mr Pitt proceeded.] On the other hand, I will presume that the gentlemen who are against this tax are as ready to relinquish their objections to it, if they can be satisfied, as I am to abandon my arguments for it, if they shall be shown to be ill-founded and inconclusive. The cause is no prejudged one way or another. It is yet entire, and will with propriety be taken into consideration on a future day.

"This declaration and reasoning satisfied the whole House. But several members, among whom were Mr *Jolliff*, Mr *Stanhope*, Sir *William Cunningham*, Mr *Dempster*, Sir *Herbert Mackworth*, thought it their duty to declare their opposition to all taxation on coals on the very first occasion they had of doing so. Objections were also made to certain other taxes, as that on hops, candles, and the smaller breweries.

"Sir *Harbod Mackworth* was persuaded, that a committee ought to be appointed, by whose collective opinions, the minister might be enabled to proceed with the business in which he was engaged. He declared, that he would be the last man to oppose the imposing of taxes, provided they were such as would not be over burdensome to the people. The tax on coals, he feared, would be of that kind. In a quarter of this country with which he was connected, he was sure it would be very insupportable. On that account he could not give it his voice.

"The Hon Mr *Marsham* acknowledged, that the situation of the Right Hon. Gentleman was very disagreeable and difficult. He declared, that he had done his duty in the important business before the House, as became a faithful and diligent servant of the public. He therefore thought, that it was incumbent on the House, where of their opinions of the coal tax might be, to allow the minister to go on one step farther. He trusted that the House would give him credit for the forwardness that he had at all times shewn to support the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He well knew both the invidious nature of the office, and the necessity which there was for their going through with some effectual measures for the support of government; and in consideration of these things, he had always been the first to stand up for what he thought to be good and equitable taxes. After saying so much, he hoped the House would forgive him, if he objected to one of the proposed taxes. It was that on hops he alluded to. Forty shillings were to be imposed, as a duty, on every two acres, allowed to the growing of hops. As this duty would reduce their profits considerably, the consequence would be, that they would eventually give up the raising of hops altogether. But supposing that this tax would not deter farmers from growing hops, still it was liable to great objections. For it went immediately to injure the poorer classes of farmers; and that was a circumstance that ought not to be overlooked.

"Sir *John Wrottesley* averred, that the longer he viewed the tax on coals, it appeared to him the more exceptionable. He came down, he said, determined to oppose it; but, from the singular candour of the Right Hon. proposer, he was willing to allow it to go a step or two further.

"Mr *Drayton* declared, that the conduct of the Minister had been so fair, and so ingenious, that if he had proposed to lay a tax on the *Bible*, he would have gone a little farther with him; but he hoped the House would not presume too far on his open, generous behaviour. He agreed with Mr Marsham, that it was an unlucky circumstance in the tax on hops, that it fell so heavily on the small grocer. He added, that the small brewer too, would feel its effects to be very grievous.

"Sir *William Cunningham* assured the House, that he did not wish to oppose the imposition of duties; that on coals was what hurt him.

"*Lord Surrey* believed the opposition that was then making to be of no avail. He, therefore, recommended to the House to proceed to the second reading of the different bills.

"Sir *William Cunningham* now divided the House on the coal tax; when there appeared,

For the recommitment of the tax,	154
Against it,	2
Majority,	152

"Sir *William Cunningham* and Lord *Surrey* were the two who thus divided. All the other taxes were ordered to be recommitted.

"A Committee for trying the merits of the Colchester election was this day ballotted for."

Extract from the Calcutta Gazette, of the 3d May 1783.

"Died on Wednesday, Major William Bruce, universally regretted as a public and a private loss. His remains were attended to the grave by an unusual number of gentlemen, who followed on foot, heedless of the distance, and the excessive heat, appearing mindful only of the loss which they had suffered. This particular instance of public attention, sufficiently evinces the esteem in which he was held as a member of society; and the capture of Gualier, will ever commemorate him as an honour to his country."

On the 26th ult. was married at Stanstill, in the county of Caithness, Benjamin Williamson, Esq; younger of Bannisskirk, and Lieutenant in Lord Strathaven's late corps of infantry, to Miss Janet Sinclair, second daughter to James Sinclair of Harpsdale, Esq; and one of the coheiresses of Southdun.

Mrs Barclay Allardice was safely delivered of a son at Ury, the 3d current.

John Sinclair, Esq; of Freswick, died at Bath, the 26th day of June last.

Died at Lee, on Saturday last, the 3d current, Miss Mary Lockhart, youngest daughter of the deceased Sir William Lockhart of Carstairs, Bart.

The Livingstone, Robert Stevenson master, from Leith, arrived at London the 25th June, all well.

A suspension of considerable length, and drawn with great ingenuity, has been presented to the High Court of Justiciary, against the sentence of the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, pronounced in consequence of the verdict of a Jury in the case of M'Callum and M'Iver, formerly mentioned. The Lords of Justiciary have ordered the suspension to be seen and answered by the Crown Lawyers; and, in the mean time, stayed execution of the sentence for eight days from Friday last, the day on which M'Callum and M'Iver were ordained to have been removed from the prison of Edinburgh to that of Glasgow. They will therefore be detained here till judgment is given by the Lords of Justiciary, upon the above mentioned suspension and answers.

This morning, one John Fraser, an ostler, was committed to the Tolbooth, by warrant of the Sheriff, on suspicion of being concerned in the late riots at Canonmills. There are now no less than nine persons in prison, accused of the above crime.

Saturday se'nnight, the hay harvest began in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, which promises a good crop.

The annual Meeting of *The Royal Company of Archers*, to shoot for the Silver Arrow, given by the City of Edinburgh, is to be held upon Monday next, the 14th instant.—The Members of the Company are desired to meet at their Hall, by twelve o'clock, to attend the Preses and Council, and to be punctual.—Dinner to be on the table exactly half an hour after three o'clock.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromness.

June 18. Beindales of and from Lantaffer, Nellier, for Carron.
Linn of Linn, Basket, from Liverpool, for Konningsberg.
Lady Ann of and from Annon, Logan, for Konningsberg.
Friendship of Irvine, Fraser, from Dublin, for ditto.
Wheels of and from Whitehaven, Reay, for Newcastle.
Flora of and from Workington, Robison, for Danzick.
Peggy of and for Inverkeithing, Miller, from Pisaie.
21. Jason of Elsin, Hall, from Liverpool, for Konningsberg.
22. Hannah of and for Carlisle, Glaist, from Gottenburg.
Annabella of and from Stromaway, Stewart, for Leith.
Ely and Janet of and from Dunbar, Leslie, for Belfast.
Hopewell of Shiels, Lyon, from Memel, for Dublin.
Brothers of Yarmouth, Stevenson, from ditto, for Liverpool.
Molly of and from Peterhead, Leslie, for Dennet.
24. Peggy of Greenock, Ballantine, from Sligo, for Christiansound.

Remain in said Harbour.

25. Laela of and for Londonderry, Jamieson, from Dronthiem.
And the Hudson Bay ships, as per last list.

ARRIVED at GREENOCK, June 28. Hunter, Kinnear, from Memel, with timber.—30. Matty, Ferguson, from Dublin, with goods; Annabella, Service, from Memel, with timber; James, Heastie, from Port, with —— July 1. Jenny, Taylor, from Virginia, with tobacco; Bell, M'Lachlan, from Waterford, with goods; Peggy, Lamont, from Belfast, with ditto; Castlesemple, M'Kinlay, from Jamaica, with sugar; Sally, Scott, from Grenada, with ditto.

SAILED, June 28, Hopewell, Gray, for Liverpool, in ballast.—29. Eagle, Blaine, for New York, with goods; Liberty, Walker, for ditto, with ditto; Garland, Irwin, for Whitehaven, with ditto; Matty, Thomson, for Dublin, with ditto.

ARRIVED at LEITH, July 5. Three Friends, Scott, from Hamburgh, with rags, &c.; Generous Mind, Knight, from Dundee, with goods; Katharine and Isabel, Lyall, from Perth, with goods; Venus, Johnstone, from Rotterdam, with goods; Good Intent, Skene, from Aberdeen, with goods; Neptune, Cranston, from Grangemouth, in ballast.

SAILED, Good Intent, Skene, for Aberdeen, with goods.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE Sum of L. 800 to be LENT on heritable security, either immediately, or at the ensuing term of Lammas.

Apply to Thomas Macdonald clerk to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS IN CLACKMANAN-SHIRE, AND HOUSE IN ALLOA.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Coffeehouse of Stirling, upon Tuesday the 30th day of August next, betwixt the hours of three and four o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of MIDDLETON, KERSE, and HOUSES thereon, lying within the parish of Alloa, and shire of Clackmannan, consisting of fifty acres or thereby, Scots measure. These lands are all enclosed with thriving hedges, and are the natural possession of the late proprietor; of a fine arable soil, lie pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Devon, within two miles of Alloa, three miles of Stirling, and within one mile of the port of Cambus, on the river Forth, where lime can be landed for the improvement of the grounds; are also within one mile of coal.—And upon Wednesday the 11th day of August next, there will be sold by public roup, within the house of Mrs Haig vintner, Alloa, betwixt the hours of twelve and one mid-day, That TENEMENT of HOUSES, High and Laigh, Back and Fore, with the Yard and Pertinents, lying west from the town-head of Alloa, to the Coatgate thereof, which some time belonged to James Hutchison, thereafter to Peter Graham.

Further particulars will be known, by applying to Mess. John Hutton baker in Stirling, and James Morrison at Cambus, trustees for the creditors of Robert Campbell; and the articles of roup and title-deeds to be seen in the hands of John Campbell writer in Stirling. The lands will be shown by applying at the house of Middletown Kerse; and the tenants in the house at Alloa will show the same.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within Gibb's Coffeehouse on the Shore of Leith, on Monday the 28th July, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock mid day,

The Ship NEPTUNE, belonging to Easter Eizer, in Norway, burden about 230 tons, with all her materials, as she now lies in the harbour of Leith. This ship is very well found, sails remarkably fast, is American built, and during the late war was a privateer belonging to Port-Mahon.—Inventary to be seen with Mr Muldings, Danish Consul, Leith, or the Captain on board.

N. B. Notice will be given in the Edinburgh news-papers, in case the ship should be sold by private bargain before the day of sale.

TENEMENT IN THURSO TO SELL.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Friday the 6th of August next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

That large Tenement, consisting of several dwelling-houses, with the yard, &c. lying in the town of Thurso, and county of Caithness, which belonged to George Sinclair, late merchant in Thurso, and are disponed by him to trustees for behoof of his creditors.

The progress and articles of roup and sale are to be seen in the hands of James Horne writer to the signet, or George Andrew writer in Edinburgh, the trustees; and copies thereof are lodged with Donald Robison writer in Thurso. The trustees are empowered, and will sell by private bargain, if any acceptable offer occurs.

Mr Sinclair's creditors are requested to lodge exact notes of their debts due to them, with oaths upon the verity thereof, with either of the trustees, to whom the creditors will also apply for the deed of accession in order to sign it.

SALE of HOUSES in the Broad Wynd, Leith.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, at the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday next 7th July, betwixt the hours of twelve noon and one afternoon,

That TENEMENT of LAND on the north ſide of the Broad Wynd, Leith, lately belonging to the deceaſed Mungo Scott glazier in Edinburgh, commonly called SCOTT'S LAND, conſiſting of three ſtoreys. It is poſſeſſed by ſix different tenants; each houſe conſiſts of three rooms, kitchen, and various other conveniencies, all well lighted, and in good condition.——As alſo, that TENEMENT of LAND adjoining thereto, lately built by the deceaſed Ebenezer Hannah ſhipmaſter in Leith, called HANNAH'S LAND, conſiſting alſo of three ſtoreys, with a large ſhop on the ground-floor, and a cellar under ſaid ſhop. Each flat of this tenement conſiſts of two rooms and kitchen, with other conveniencies, all fitted up in the neateſt manner; and there are coal-cellars belonging to the above houſes. They ſet remarkably well, and are preſently poſſeſſed by good tenants.

The preſent rent payable for Scott's Land is 55 l. and the rent payable for Hannah's Land is 21 l. 14 s. amounting in all to 76 l. 14 s.—They will be either ſold together or ſeparately, as purchaſers ſhall incline, being diſtinct tenements, with ſeparate entries.

The progreſs of writs, which is complete and clear, the rental, and articles of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of Edward Bruce clerk to the ſignet, who will inform as to other particulars, and to whom any perſon inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

PRICE FURTHER REDUCED.

Judicial Sale adjourned to Wedneſday, 7th July, 1784.

BY authority of the Court of Seſſion, there is to be expoſed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 7th of July 1784, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The REMAINING PART of the SUBJECTS which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late writer in Edinburgh.

The TOWN and LANDS of SOUTH FODD, *alias* SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the pariſh and regality of Dumfermline, and ſheriffdom of Fife.

Theſe Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the ſtock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-12ths.
Excluſive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0
And the proven free teind of theſe lands is 2 5 6 1-12th.

Proven free rent of ſtock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the pariſh of Coupar, and ſhire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of theſe lands to the ſuperior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each ſingular ſucceſſor. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

☞ The lands of Southfodd, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be expoſed to ſale in one lot, at the reduced price of 4000 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be ſeen in the hands of Mr Alexander Roſs depute-clerk of ſeſſion.

Day of Sale altered, and upſet Price reduced.

SALE of LANDS in the Shire of PEEBLES.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Monday the 2d of Auguſt next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix in the evening,

The LANDS and BARONY of HUNDLESHOPE, lying in the pariſh of Mannor, and ſhire of Tweeddale, within two miles of the town of Peebles, and about twenty-two miles from Edinburgh.

The free rent of this eſtate is about 250 l. Sterling, and conſiſts of

I. The Farm of Hundleſhope, which contains about 200 acres of arable ground, and 2000 of excellent ſheep paſture.

II. The Lands of Ballanridge, containing about 200 Scots acres, all of which may be eaſily improved. This farm is very pleaſantly ſituated, ſtretching from Mannor water to the river Tweed.

III. The Lands of Hallyeards, on which there is a convenient houſe, a good garden and pigeon-houſe, and comprehending the Miltoun, Mill, and Parks.

The Lands will be ſold together or in lots, as purchaſers ſhall incline; and the entry to the houſe and garden, and part of the grounds, may be immediately after the ſale.

The whole are held of the Crown, and give a freehold qualification in the county. The proprietor has a right to the teinds, which are valued; and the ſtipend has been localled within theſe few years.

If the whole lands are ſold together, the upſet price will be 6000 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup and the title-deeds may be ſeen, by applying to William Dick writer to the ſignet.

BY ADJOURNMENT,

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Court of Seſſion, within the Parliament or new Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 22d day of July 1784, between the hours of four and ſix in the afternoon,

THE LANDS OF EASTER GLINNS,

CONSISTING OF

I. The Forty-ſhilling Land of EASTER GLINNS, and Tiends, parſonage and vicarage thereof, lying in the pariſh of Balfron, and ſhire of Stirling as for principal, with the Lands of KAYSTON, lying in the ſaid pariſh and ſhire, in real warrandice.—The free proven rent of Eaſter Glinns, after deduction of all burdens, is 56 l. 16 s. 11 d. 8-12ths, Sterling, and the upſet price (being 23 years purchaſe, the value put thereon by the Lords) is 1307 l. 10 s. 4 d. 4-12ths Sterling.

This parcel holds of a ſubject ſuperior, and the tiends thereof are valued and exhauſted.

II. Theſe parts of the Lands of BROICH, called *Knowhead, Hatherton*, (now Wrights Park) and *Badluſcan*, together with the Tiends, parſonage, and vicarage of the ſame, lying in the pariſh of Kippen, barony of Bucklyvie, and ſhire of Stirling, together with a proportional part of the ſeat in the kirk of Kippen belonging to theſe lands, as for principal; and the reſt of the ſaid lands of Broich in warrandice. The free proven rent ſtock and tiend of this parcel is 29 l. 4 s. 9 d. 4-12ths Sterling, which at 23 years purchaſe, the value put thereon by the Lords, is 902 l. 9 s 10 d. 8-12ths Sterling, the upſet price. Theſe lands alſo hold of a ſubject.

III. Theſe two Mailings, part of the Lands of SHIRGARTON, with the Tiends and pertinents, called *Powhill* and *Muirend*, lying in the pariſh of Kippen, and ſhire of Perth. The free proven rent of theſe maillings, ſtock and tiend, is 27 l. 3 s. 2 d. 5-12ths Sterling, and the upſet price, as fixed by the Lords at 23 years purchaſe, is 624 l. 13 s. 7 d. 7-12ths. They hold of a ſubject ſuperior.

The proof of the rental of the above lands was taken in Auguſt 1780, when moſt of the tacks upon the eſtate were expired. The total free rent by that proof is 123 l. 4 s. 11 d. 5-12ths, ſince which the Lords factor has ſet the lands at the advanced rent of near 160 l. All the tacks (except one of about 8 l.) expire with the preſent crop; ſo that the purchaſer may enter into the natural poſſeſſion of the lands the firſt year of his purchaſe.

There is a genteel manſion-houſe with ſuitable offices on the premiſſes, and the whole lands are known to be good graſs and arable farms; and having the advantage of limeſtone upon the grounds, a proprietor might highly improve them at an eaſy expence.

The title dees, rental, and articles of ſale, may be ſeen at the office of Mr Alexander Roſs, one of the depute clerks of ſeſſion, and in the hands of William Tytler, writer to the ſignet; and the tennants will ſhow the grounds. Particulars may alſo be learned from Mr John Burn writer in Stirling.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceaſed Mrs MARGARET SCOTT, portioner of Langraw, relict of the alſo deceaſed Bailie William Duncan, late merchant, St Andrew's, are requeſted to meet by themſelves or deers, at the houſe of Bailie Alexander Frazer, merchant, St Andrew's, upon Monday 12th July inſtant, at eleven of the clock forenoon; and to bring proper notes of their debts with them, and how conſtituted, the intention of the Meeting being to know the extent of the debts, and to concert proper meaſures for their ſpeedy payment.

SALE of LANDS, MANSION-HOUSE, &c.

IN THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO be SOLD, the MAINS of MOLLANCE, with the Manſion-Houſe, Offices, Garden and Polley, ſituated within twelve miles of Kirkcudbright, and ſixteen miles of Dumfries, on the great military road from thence to Ireland; as alſo, as much of the adjoining Farms to the extent of 1000 l. per annum, or more, as purchaſers may incline.

The Houſe is modern, being built about thirty years ago, large and commodious, and with a complete ſet of offices, is in the very beſt repair. The ſituation is fine, and commands very extenſive proſpects of the adjacent country, which is remarkably pleaſant, and well cultivated. There is about 50 acres of wood in the policy, part of which is full grown, part lately planted, and all in a moſt thriving condition.

The fertility of theſe Lands is too well known to need deſcription, and they are occupied by a ſet of as wealthy, induſtrious, and intelligent tenants as any in that country; but are ſtill capable of great improvement, by means of ſhell marle, of which there is abundance within theſe lands, and in the neighbourhood. Coal and Lime are brought by water-carriage within four miles of the premiſſes, where alſo the produce may be exported.

The Lands are all incloſed and ſubdivided, and the farm ſteadings are all either lately built or in the beſt repair.

James Carter, overſeer at Mollance, will ſhow the premiſſes.

For further particulars, apply to James Stormonth writer in Edinburgh, or Robert Ramſay writer in Dumfries.

JUDICIAL SALE of LANDS in Ayrſhire.

TO be expoſed to public roup, under authority of the Court of Seſſion, within the Parliament-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 7th of July 1784, betwixt four and five afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of PINMORE and OTHERS, lying in the pariſhes of Colmonnel, Barr, and Girvan, reſpectively, and county of Ayr, in lots as under, viz.

LOT I.—Containing the Manſion-houſe of Pinmore, Gardens, &c.; and alſo the Farm of Mains of Pinmore, the Lands of Lagganfarroch, Iſle, and Woodhouſe-park, Pinclunty and Mill of Carwhin, Merkland, Holm, Aſſil, and Lamduchty; the proven free rent whereof, with the addition of ceſs paid by the tenants, and after deduction of the valued tiend-duty, is L. 224 7 0 6-12ths

And the proven value, at twenty-three years purchaſe, is L.5160 1 11 6-12ths

Add five years purchaſe of part of the tiends of theſe lands, which are ſaleable, - 22 4 2 5-12ths

Total upſet price of Lot I. L.5182 6 1 11-12ths

The lands in this lot are highly improveable, and of great extent. The manſion-houſe is a pretty good one, and there is an excellent kitchen garden. No place can be better ſituated for country amuſements of every kind. There is wood upon this lot, ready for cutting, to the value of about 200l. Sterling. The lands in this lot may afford three freehold qualifications upon old extent.

LOT II.—The Lands of Corſeclays and Drummore; the proven free rent whereof, with addition of ceſs paid by the tenants, and after deduction for the valued tiend, is L. 73 10 10 6-12ths

And the proven value, at twenty-three years purchaſe, is L.1691 10 1 6-12ths

Add five years purchaſe of 14l. 1d. 6-12ths, the valued tiends being ſaleable, - 70 0 7 6-12ths

Total upſet price of Lot II. L.1761 10 9

Theſe lands conſiſt of about 300 acres, all incloſed and ſubdivided. They are at preſent ſet for grazing only, and would riſe greatly, were a liberty of ploughing given. Drummore is retoured to a 40s. and Corſeclays to a 2 merk land, of old extent.

LOT III.—The Lands of Crongart and Knockglaſs; the free proven rent whereof, with addition of ceſs, and deduction for valued tiend, is L. 34 10 6

And the proven value, at twenty-three years purchaſe, is L. 794 1 6

Add five years purchaſe of 3l. 1s. 1d. the valued tiend being ſaleable, - 15 5 5

Total upſet price of this lot, L. 2809 6 11

LOT IV.—The Farm of Cairnlae; the free proven rent whereof, after deduction for the valued tiend, is L. 46 18 2 6-12ths

And the proven value, at twenty-three years purchaſe, is L.1078 18 9 6-12ths

Add five years purchaſe of 5l. 19s. 9d. 6-12ths, the valued tiend being ſaleable, 29 18 11 6-12ths

Total value of Lot IV. L.1108 17 9

The leaſe of this farm expires in a few years, when a conſiderable riſe of the rent is expected. It is retoured to a 40s. land of old extent.

The whole of the above lands hold blench of the Prince.

LOT V.—The Farm of Balbeg; the proven free rent whereof, with addition of ceſs paid by the tenants, and after deduction of feu-duty and valued tiend, is L.12:9:7 9-12ths; and the proven value, at twenty-three years purchaſe, is L.287:1:10 4-12ths.

This farm holds feu of the Crown for payment of 5s. 6d. 8-12ths Sterling yearly.

The tiends of the whole of the above lands are valued, but the tiends of thoſe lands which lie in the pariſh of Colmonnel only are ſaleable.

LOT VI.—A Tack of the Lands of Daldowie, lying in the pariſh of Girvan and ſhire of Ayr, ſet by Mr Hamilton of Bargeny to Mr Kennedy of Pinmore. The ſurplus rent drawn therefor from the ſubtenant, after deduction of the principal tack-duty and all public burdens, is proven to be L.14:16:6 10-12ths, and is to be expoſed at the upſet price of L.245:10:2, being the value thereof, proven by the depoſitions of two accountants. The principal tack expires at Whitſunday 1820, and the purchaſer is to have right to the tack-duties from Whitſunday 1784.

This farm is preſently ſubſet to Thomas Shaw, whoſe ſubtack expires at Martinmas 1804; ſo that the principal tack endures fifteen years and a half after the ſubtack.

LOT VII.—A Tack of the Lands of Kilpatrick, Balcoon, and Maclechriſton, lying in the pariſh of Girvan and ſhire of Ayr, ſet by Mr Boyd of Pinkill to Mr Kennedy of Pinmore. The ſurplus rent drawn from the ſubtenants, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 36:17:7 8-12ths; to be expoſed at the upſet price of L.453:13:4 Sterling, being the proven value thereof.

Part of this farm is ſubſet to Thomas Shaw, and part of it is in Mr Kennedy's poſſeſſion. Both the principal and ſubtack expire at Whitſunday 1804. The purchaſer is to have right to the rents from Whitſunday 1784.

LOT VIII.—A Tack of the Lands of Dalfaſk and Laggan, lying in the pariſh of Girvan and ſhire of Ayr, ſet by Mr Hamilton of Bargeny to Mr Kennedy. The ſurplus rent drawn from the ſubtenants for theſe farms is proven to be L. 67 Sterling, and the leaſe is to be expoſed at the upſet price of L.1109:6:10, the proven value thereof.

The principal tack of this farm expires at Whitſunday 1820, and the preſent ſubtack expires at Michaelmas 1798; ſo that the principal tack endures about twenty-one years after the ſubtack. The purchaſer is to have right to the tack-duties from Whitſunday 1784.

The title-deeds, rental, and articles of roup, may be ſeen in the office of Mr George Kirkpatrick, depute clerk of ſeſſion. For further information apply to Archibald Tod writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, agent in the ſale.

To be SOLD, by private bargain,

THE Lands of CORSTORPHINHILL, lying

within two miles of Edinburgh. They conſiſt of 77 acres or thereby, all ſufficiently incloſed, ſubdivided, and well watered. Theſe lands are in the very beſt order, moſtly laid in graſs with the preſent crop. There are many ſituations on theſe lands for building on, remarkably fine; and the many beautiful and extenſive proſpects are ſcarce to be equalled in the country. The public burdens are very trifling.

For particulars, enquire of the proprietor at Corſtorphin.

JUDICIAL SALE of LANDS in Argyleſhire.

THERE is to be expoſed to SALE, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 21ſt day of July curt. betwixt the hours of three and ſix afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills,

The Lands and Eſtate of RASCHOILLY, comprehending the two merk land of Raſchoilly, and iſland of Mackaſkan, the two Leeſkans and iſland of Nangone, lying in the pariſh of Kilmarton, and ſhire of Argyle.

The groſs rent of the eſtate amounts to 70l. 17s. 8½d.; and deducing a fifth for teinds, there remains of free rent 56 l. 14s. 2d. which, at twenty-five years purchaſe, amounts to L. 1416 6 4 8-12ths.

And there remains of free teind, after paying the miniſter's ſtipend, 12 l. 7 d. 1-12th, which, being valued at five years purchaſe, amounts to - - - 60 2 11 5-12ths.

Total proven value of ſtock and teind, L. 1476 9 4 1-12th.

The lands hold of Mr Campbell of Duntroon for payment of a merk yearly.

The articles of roup are to be ſeen at the office of John Callendar, depute-clerk of ſeſſion, or in the hands of James Ferrier writer to the ſignet, who will ſhew the title-deeds, and inform as to other particulars.

LANDS IN RENFREWSHIRE,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday, the 4th Auguſt 1784, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock in the afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands of SOUTHBAR, (Eaſter and Weſter), Lands of REDDEN, MAXWELLFIELD, TURNEYLAND, CRAIGHEAD, and others, with the teinds, parſonage and vicarage, lying in the pariſh of Inchinnan and ſhire of Renfrew; and the Superiority of part of the lands of Bogtown, lying in the pariſh of Cathcart and ſhire foreſaid.

Theſe lands, excluſive of the above ſuperiority, conſiſt of 423¾ Scots acres, and upon the diviſion of an adjacent moſs, their ſhare will amount to from 80 to 100 acres more, which will be a very valuable addition. That part of the eſtate under leaſe yields at preſent 145 l. 10 s. 2d. Sterling of free yearly rent, which will riſe greatly upon the expiry of the current leaſes. Thoſe parts of the lands which were in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion, and are preſently out of leaſe, conſiſt of 87 acres 3 roods, of the beſt ground in the eſtate, and being well incloſed and ſheltered, and in excellent condition, are moderately eſtimated at twenty ſhillings per acre, making the annual value thereof 87 l. 15 s. which, with the above rent payable by tenants, and 3 l. 7 s. 6 d. of feu-duties, makes the total free rent 236 l. 12 s. 8 d. Sterling, in which no value is put upon the moſs-ground; and the tenants are bound to pay the whole ceſs payable out of the eſtate, without any deduction from their rents. The proprietor has an heritable right to the teinds, and the miniſter of the pariſh of Inchinnan obtained an augmentation of the ſtipend about ten years ago.

Both upon the Lands of Eaſter and Weſter Southbar, there is a good deal of natural wood. There are alſo upon the eſtate ſome large plantations, already conſiderably advanced, and in a thriving condition; and, upon the premiſſes, there is a commodious modern manſion-houſe and offices, pleaſantly ſituated about a mile weſt from Inchinnan, upon the great road from Glaſgow to Greenock, and within about three miles of the flouriſhing town of Paiſley, where the produce of the eſtate always meets with a ready market.

The foreſaid lands hold blench of the Prince of Wales, and, with the ſuperiority of the foreſaid part of the lands of Bogtown, entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the ſhire of Renfrew.

For further particulars, apply to William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, or Samuel Mitchelſon, jun. writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the progreſs of writs, rental, and current leaſes; Mr Stewart, Schoolmaſter at Inchinnan, will ſhow the lands; and Mr Keith has power to conclude a private bargain, at any time betwixt and the day of ſale.

LANDS AND SUPERIORITIES

IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the King's Arms Tavern in Dumfries, upon Thurſday the 14th of October next, between the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS and SUPERIORITIES,

IN THE LOTS AFTER MENTIONED, VIZ.

LOT I. Theſe Parts and Portions of the twenty-merk Land of MIDDLEBIE, lying within the pariſh of Middlebie and ſhire of Dumfries, viz. The Lands of Middlebietown, Middlebiehill and Park, and Balgreen, as preſently poſſeſſed by Thomas Carruthers, John Bell, and Francis Scott, and two cottars; and the Lands of Whitehill, as preſently poſſeſſed by Thomas Blacklock.

Theſe lands are holden blench of a ſubject-ſuperior, and pay ceſs for a valuation of 129 merks. The ſtipend payable out of the lands is 1 l. 18 s. 5½ d. The tenants pay all public burdens, excepting 1 l. 4 s. 4d. of the ſtipend; and the free yearly rent of the lands, including two cothouſes, is 93 l. 13s. 2 d. Sterling, beſides 26 kain hens and 52 chickens. The lands are all under leaſes, which do not expire for ſeveral years: They are well incloſed, and ſubdivided with good hedges; and there are convenient farm-ſteadings upon them. The lands are of conſiderable extent, and very improveable; and there is a good lime quarry juſt in the neighbourhood. They lie upon the great road from Glaſgow to Carliſle, by Moffat, within two miles of the village of Eccleſechan, and ſix miles of the ſea-port town of Annan; at both which places there are frequent and good markets.

N. B. Theſe lands will either be ſold together in one lot, or, if offerers incline, they will be divided into two lots, as follow:

1. The Lands of Middlebietown, Middlebiehill and Park, and Balgreen, rented at 69 l. 13 s. 2 d.

2. The Lands of Whitehill, rented at 24 l. The valuation and ſtipend of theſe two parcels are divided.

LOT II. The Lands of MUIRHEAD, part of the commonty of Bengal, lately divided, poſſeſſed by John Little, upon a leaſe which expires at Candlemas 1798, at the rent of 12 l. Theſe lands are free of all public burdens, and are held blench of a ſubject ſuperior. They lie contiguous to the great road above mentioned, adjoining to the village of Lockerbie, within the pariſh of Dryſdale, and ſhire of Dumfries. The lands are well incloſed, and very improveable.

LOT III. The SUPERIORITY of All and Whole the Five-Pound-Lands of MOAT, of old extent, lying within the territory of the burgh of Dumfries. There are conſiderable annual feu-duties payable out of theſe lands which belong in property to a number of different vaſſals, and the compoſitions payable for the entry of the vaſſals are likewiſe conſiderable, as ſeveral parcels of the lands are holden blench, and from their vicinity to the town of Dumfries, and being highly cultivated, are very valuable. The unexecuted precept of ſaſine contained in a charter of theſe lands under the Great Seal, will be conveyed to the purchaſer.

LOT IV. The SUPERIORITY of the Five-Pound-Land of WINDIEHILLS, lying within the united pariſhes of Cloſeburn and Dalgarno, and ſheriffdom of Dumfries. This ſuperiority has annexed to it a feu-duty of 5 l. 10 s. Sterling yearly, payable by the vaſſal, and affords a freehold qualification in the county, the old extent being inſtructed by a retour prior to the year 1681. A charter of theſe lands under the Great Seal is ready expede, and will be conveyed to the purchaſer, upon which he may be immediately inſeft.

The rentals of the lands, title-deeds, and articles of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the ſignet; to whom any perſon deſiring further information may apply.

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